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BULLETIN

OF

ıe National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

. III APRIL, 1917 No. 7

Preliminary Program—Thirteenth Annual Meeting of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis—Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9-11, 1917

(Program subject to change)

General Order of Sessions

Wednesday, May 9

2 P. M.

Registration opens at headquarters, Hotel Sinton.

2:30 P. M.

Meeting Sociological Section, especially for Nurses.

3 P. M.

Meeting Executive Committee.

3:45 P. M.

Meeting Board of Directors.

4:30 P. M.

GENERAL MEETING

Address of the President.....Edward R. Baldwin, M.D.
Report of the Executive Office.....Charles J. Hatfield, M.D.
Report of Committee on War Cooperation...Hermann M. Biggs, M.D.
Preliminary business of the Association.

8:15 P. M.

Meeting of the Advisory Council.

10 P. M.

Reception by Cincinnati Committee.

Thursday, May 10

9 A. M.

Meeting of Clinical Section.
Meeting of Sociological Section.

2 P. M.

Meeting of Pathological Section.
Meeting of Sociological Section.

4:30 P. M.

GENERAL MEETING

Reports of Committees.
Election of Directors.

5 P. M.

Meeting Board of Directors.

6 P. M.

Complimentary dinner to out of town delegates and families at Business Men's Club, courtesy of Local Committee of Arrangements.

8 P. M.

Mass meeting under auspices of Local Committee of Arrangements.

Friday, May 11

9 A. M.

Meeting Clinical Section.
Meeting Pathological Section.
Meeting Sociological Section.

(Program continued on page 2)

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Information About Annual Meeting

MEETINGS.—All meetings, except the mass meeting on Thursday night, will be held in the Sinton Hotel.

HOTELS.—All those attending the meetings are expected to make their own hotel arrangements, and are advised to procure accommodations in advance. The following are recommended by the local committee of arrangements:

Sinton Hotel, Fourth and Vine Streets.—(Headquarters hotel)—Single rooms without bath, $1.50; single rooms with bath, $2 to $6; double rooms with bath, $6.

Gibson Hotel, Walnut, above Fourth Street.—Single rooms with bath, $2 to $5; double rooms with bath, $3.50 to $7. One block from headquarters.

Havlin Hotel, Vine and Opera Place.—Single rooms without bath, $1.50; single rooms with bath, $2 to $5; double rooms with bath, $3 to $6. One block from headquarters.

Hotel Alms, McMillan and Alms Place.—Single rooms with bath, $2.50; double rooms with bath, $4; single rooms without bath, $1.50. Fifteen minutes by street car to headquarters.

Grand Hotel, Fourth and Central Streets.—Single rooms without private bath, $1 to $2; double rooms without private bath, $2 to $3; single rooms with private bath, $2 to $3; double rooms with private bath, $3.50 to $4. Four blocks from headquarters.

Palace Hotel, Sixth and Vine Streets.—Single rooms without bath, $1; single rooms with bath, $1.50 to $2; double rooms with bath, $2.50 to $3. Two blocks from headquarters.

Savoy Hotel, East Sixth Street.—(Men only)—Single rooms with bath, $2 to $2.50; double rooms with bath, $3 to $3.50. Two blocks from headquarters.

RAILROAD RATES. Negotiations are in progress with the Central Passenger Association looking to a possible reduction in railroad rates. If such reduction is obtainable, notice will be sent to all members of the National Association in the territory affected. Information may be secured from the office of the National Association by May 1.

American Sanatorium Association

The twelfth spring meeting of the American Sanatorium Association will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis at the Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, on May 9th. The topics for discussion are as follows:

1. "The Private Sanatorium and Its Mission in the Fight Against Tubercu-

(Concluded on p. 6, col. 3)

BULLETIN OF
THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Published Monthly
In the Interest of Workers Engaged in the Anti-Tuberculosis Movement by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY AND PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS
105 EAST 22ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Vol. III. April, 1917 No. 7.

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter October, 21 1914, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

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CHARLES M. DEFOREST, - *Field Secretary*
FREDERICK D. HOPKINS, - *Field Secretary*

Action of National Association Board

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, held on March 10, action was taken on the following lines:

It was decided to continue the publication of the transactions for the coming year. A referendum of all members of the Association is being taken to consider further continuance of this volume.

The budget calling for an expenditure of $54,000 for the next fiscal year was adopted.

The following resolution with regard to the question of Federal legislation was adopted: "That the Board of Directors endorse the bill providing for a Division of Tuberculosis in the United States Public Health Service and an Advisory Council as approved by Surgeon General Blue." A bill embodying these features will be introduced at this Congress.

12:30 P. M.

Meeting and outing National Conference of Tuberculosis Secretaries. Under the auspices of the Cincinnati Anti-Tuberculosis League the secretaries will be entertained at the Bamford Hills Camp with dinner followed by outdoor sports, dancing, music, etc., and return home late in the afternoon in time for early evening trains.

Advisory Council

Charles P. Emerson, M.D., Indianapolis, Ind., Chairman.

Wednesday, May 9,
8.15 P. M.

Subject for discussion: Federal and State participation in the anti-tuberculosis movement. (Speakers to be announced later.)

Clinical Section

Roger S. Morris, M.D., Cincinnati, Chairman.
Oscar Berghausen, M.D., Cincinnati, Secretary.

Thursday, May 10,
9 A. M.

The nose in the tuberculous, G. W. Wagner, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

Tuberculosis and pregnancy, Stephen A. Douglass, M.D., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

The diagnosis and surgical treatment of tuberculosis of the bowel developing in the course of pulmonary tuberculosis, Edward Archibald, M.D., Montreal, Canada.

A comparison between the skin tests, using various tuberculosis antigens and the complement fixation phenomenon, F. W. Wittich, M.D., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Wassermann reaction and pulmonary tuberculosis, James S. Ford, M.D., Wallingford, Conn.

Tuberculosis preventoria for infants, Alfred F. Hess, M.D., New York.

Thursday, May 10,
2 P. M.

Medical aspects of the Michigan tuberculosis survey, V. C. Vaughan, Jr., M.D., Detroit, Mich.

The etiology, pathology and treatment of tuberculous abscesses of the chest wall, Samuel Robinson, M.D., Rochester, Minn.

The primary and secondary lobules of the lung and their relation to tuberculosis, W. S. Miller, M.D., Madison, Wis.

The X-Ray study of the lungs in tuberculosis, H. Kennon Dunham, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The interpretation of pathology visualized by the Roentgen examination of the chest, L. G. Cole, M.D., New York.

Diaphragmatic pleurisy (with lantern slides), Gerald B. Webb, M.D., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Friday, May 11,
9 A. M.

Are state sanatoria worth while? A study of present conditions and earning capacity of one thousand and fifty-six patients discharged from Massachusetts sanatoria during the years 1912 to 1914, Miss Bernice W. Billings and John B. Hawes, 2d, M.D., Boston, Mass.

Prognosis in tuberculosis from the standpoint of the occurrence of hemoptysis and tubercle bacilli in the sputum, Fred H. Heise, M.D., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Localized pulmonic and miliary tuberculosis, A. H. Garvin, M.D., Ray Brook, N. Y.

Deductions from four and one-half years use of pneumothorax in pulmonary tuberculosis, Charles L. Minor, M.D., Asheville, N. C.

Undergraduates instructions in tuberculosis, Allen K. Krause, M.D., Baltimore, Md.

Seasonal variations in the weight curve, Karl Schäffle, M.D., Harrisburg, Pa.

A definite relation between inflammatory conditions of the post-nasal sinuses with cough and signs over the lungs, Walter Fischel, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

Pathological Section

Paul G. Woolley, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chairman.
H. Kennon Dunham, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary.

Thursday, May 10,
2 P. M.

Unsolved problems in the pathology of tuberculosis, H. E. Robertson, M.D., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gold therapy in tuberculosis, Lydia DeWitt, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

(Title to be announced), W. S. Miller, M.D., Madison, Wis.

The destruction of tubercle bacilli in the sewage from tuberculosis sanatoria, A. T. Laird, M.D., Duluth, Minn.

The reaction of the local tubercle; a method for determining the value of indirect therapeutic agents in tuberculosis, H. J. Corper, M.D., Chicago.

The Wassermann and lutein reactions in tuberculosis, H. J. Corper, M.D., W. A. Gekler, M.D., and H. Sweany, M.D., Chicago.

Friday, May 11,
9 A. M.

Experimental liver tuberculosis, W. B. Soper, M.D., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

(Title to be announced), H. Kennon Dunham, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The pleural reaction to inoculation with tubercle bacilli in vaccinated and normal guinea pigs, Robert C. Paterson, M.D., Saranac Lake, N. Y.

The correlation of certain sputum findings with clinical symptoms in tuberculosis, J. E. Pottenger, M.D., Monrovia, Cal.

Chronic pulmonary leptothricosis, (name to be announced), Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Fatal bi-lateral spontaneous pneumothorax; autopsy, Alfred Meyer, M.D., New York.

Sociological Section

Frank H. Mann, New York, Chairman.
Robert G. Paterson, Ph.D., Columbus, Ohio, Secretary.

Wednesday, May 9
2 P. M.

Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, New York, presiding.

Nursing problems:

(a) A state program of the promotion of tuberculosis Nursing, Miss Katherine Olmsted, Supervising Nurse, Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Milwaukee, Wis.

(b) Three typical case problems in tuberculosis nursing, Miss Katherine Knorr, Superintendent of Nurses, Health Department, Baltimore, Md.

(c) A bureau on tuberculosis hospital admissions and discharges, Miss A. L. Mercer, State Board of Health, Columbus, Ohio.

Thursday, May 10
9 A. M.

Administrative problems:

(a) The health centre, Robert H. Bishop, Jr., M.D., Commissioner of Health, Cleveland, Ohio.

Discussion—Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.

(b) The social unit, Wilbur C. Phillips, Secretary, National Social Unit Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Discussion—Courtenay Dinwiddie, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(c) A community program, Donald B. Armstrong, M.D., Executive Officer The Community Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, Framingham, Mass.

Discussion—Lee K. Frankel, Ph. D., New York City.

(Program concluded on page 7)

Modern Health Crusaders' Department

With this number of the BULLETIN there will be instituted a monthly or bi-monthly department dealing with matters of particular concern to Modern Health Crusaders and league masters in control of individual leagues of crusaders. Correspondence from league masters, secretaries of anti-tuberculosis societies, nurses and others who have contact with programs of work for Modern Health Crusaders will be greatly appreciated.

The National Association has prepared a new circular on the Modern Health Crusader movement, taking up all of the latest ideas that have been incorporated into this plan. Since the idea was launched by the Association there has been a widespread demand for a year-round program for this very important health movement. Secretaries of anti-tuberculosis societies and others should be quick to see the possibilities of organization of boys and girls for definite individual and community health programs.

One of the chief new features of the modern health crusade plan is an arrangement whereby children may enlist and qualify as crusaders without the necessity of selling Red Cross Seals, as has been the case heretofore. The new plan gives the children the privilege either of selling seals or of performing a certain number of specific health chores. In order that a record of the chores may be kept, a special form has been prepared for distribution to the boys and girls. Every possible effort has been made to simplify the form.

Another new idea which has been put into the movement is the arrangement for a program at bi-monthly intervals. Leagues of Modern Health Crusaders will receive charters from The National Association when they have submitted satisfactory evidence that they have held at least five meetings during the year and that they are satisfactorily organized. In other words, charters will not be given to paper organizations. The National Association is suggesting the following series of meetings for different months of the year:

February—Home gymnastics. Folk Dances. Methods of outdoor sleeping.

April—Fly and mosquito campaigns. Clean-up work. Baby welfare.

June—What to eat and drink. Food protection. Typhoid fever. Temperance.

August—Outing or picnic. Field athletics and organized play. First aid to the injured. Drills.

October—Care of teeth and eyes and skin. Tooth brush drill.

December—Tuberculosis and respiratory diseases. How to prevent colds. Red Cross Christmas Seals.

In these departments of the BULLETIN there will be published a month before each meeting suggestions for programs, references to helpful literature and other material that will help to make these meetings interesting and attractive.

Copies of the complete circular on the Modern Health Crusade plan and of the record of health chores will be mailed on request to any reader of the BULLETIN.

Winners of Honors and Pennants in 1916 Red Cross Seal Sale

Winners in the Third Annual Competition for honors and pennants during the 1916 Red Cross Seal sale are divided into three groups: (1) winners of state pennants, (2) winners of city or town pennants, and (3) winners of honor roll certificates.

States competing for the interstate banners were grouped in three classes, according to population: Class A, with populations up to 1,250,000; Class B, with populations from 1,250,000 to 2,400,000, and Class C, with populations over 2,400,000. Cities and towns were grouped in ten classes, according to population, as follows:

Class 1. Those with a population of from 300 to 600. (Villages with less than 300 inhabitants are eligible for the competition, but will be considered on the basis of 300.)

Class 2. Those with a population of over 600 and up to 1,200.

Class 3. Those with a population of over 1,200 to 2,000.

Class 4. Those with a population of over 2,000 to 8,000.

Class 5. Those with a population of over 8,000 to 25,000.

Class 6. Those with a population of over 25,000 to 50,000.

Class 7. Those with a population of over 50,000 to 150,000.

Class 8. Those with a population of over 150,000 to 400,000.

Class 9. Those with a population of over 400,000 to 1,000,000.

Class 10. Those with a population of over 1,000,000.

In accordance with the rules, all populations used are those estimated for 1916 by the U. S. Bureau of the Census under the arithmetical method of calculation, except that in the states which have taken an official state census in 1915 the populations given in such state census are used, corrected under the arithmetical method as for July 1, 1916.

There will undoubtedly be, the National Association recognizes, some other towns or cities eligible for honors or possibly even for banners, on the basis of their per capita sale, but since the awards, in accordance with the rules, can be made only on the basis of reports mailed up to midnight of March 10th, such communities cannot be considered for awards.

In the State competition the remarkable sales of Wyoming of 2.681 seals per capita, where for the first time the sale was conducted on a state-wide basis, is worthy of special mention. New York State's sale, considering its large population, sets a new record. Among the cities and towns Hershey, Pa., leads with a record-breaking sale of 78.6 seals per inhabitant, a record of which they may well boast. To put one's town on the health map with an average contribution for tuberculosis work alone of nearly $1 is an envious distinction, to which it is hoped other cities and towns will strive. Minnesota holds the record for the greatest number of towns and cities on the honor roll, with 56 that sold over five seals per capita.

The following tables show the winners of first and second places in the interstate and in the inter-city and town competitions:

TABLE I.—Winners in Inter-State Competition

Classes	Limiting Populations		1916 Population	No. Seals Sold, P.C.
A	Up to 1,250,000	1st Place—Wyoming	140,775	2.681
		2nd " —Connecticut	1,244,479	2.644
B	1,250,000 to 2,400,000	1st Place—Minnesota	2,279,603	1.710
		2nd " —North Carolina	2,402,738	.999
C	2,400,000 upwards	1st Place—New York	10,294,476	2.070
		2nd " —Wisconsin	2,500,350	1.992

TABLE II.—Winners in Inter-City and Town Competition

Classes	Limiting Populations		1916 Population	No. Seals Sold, P.C.
1	300 to 600	1st Place—Thornburg, Pa.	300	30.667
		2nd " —Broadview, Mont.	310	24.822
2	600 to 1,200	1st Place—Hershey, Pa.	837	78.615
		2nd " —Holtville, Cal.	750	29.157
3	1,200 to 2,000	1st Place—River Falls, Wis.	1,980	15.630
		2nd " —Beacon Falls, Conn.	1,498	8.785
4	2,000 to 8,000	1st Place—Sewickley, Pa.	5,052	17.617
		2nd " —Bridgeport, Ohio	3,980	16.110
5	8,000 to 25,000	1st Place—Morristown, N. J.	13,111	10.571
		2nd " —Ithaca, N. Y.	17,161	9.533
6	25,000 to 50,000	1st Place—Elmira, N. Y.	40,709	7.615
		2nd " —Madison, Wis.	30,699	7.480
7	50,000 to 150,000	1st Place—Troy, N. Y.	75,209	6.288
		2nd " —Ft. Wayne, Ind.	76,183	5.986
8	150,000 to 400,000	1st Place—Rochester, N. Y.	254,873	4.080
		2nd " —Indianapolis, Ind.	271,708	4.002
9	400,000 to 1,000,000	1st Place—Buffalo, N. Y.	461,164	4.371
		2nd " —Pittsburgh, Pa.	579,090	3.446
10	1,000,000 upwards	1st Place—Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,213,259	2.335
		2nd " —Manhattan and Bronx (Counties in Greater N. Y.)	2,751,409	1.617

TABLE III—HONOR ROLL.

Winners of Honor Certificates, Having Sold Five or More Seals Per Capita.

Agency.	Population.*	Per Capita Sale.
ARKANSAS—		
Marvell	600	7.16
CALIFORNIA—		
Calexico (Imperial county)	2,000	5.135
Holtville	750	29.157
King City (inc'plete)	1,000	6.746
Westwood	300 (137)	6.08
CONNECTICUT—		
Beacon Falls	1,498	8.785
Bozrah	900	7.777
Groton (Borough)	1,895	6.465
Fairfield	7,168	6.059
Litchfield (including Washington)	4,575	6.305
Meriden	34,185	5.288
Ridgefield	3,427	5.401
Wallingford	12,509	6.000
West Hartford	5,828	5.746
ILLINOIS—		
Antioch	782	8.01
Area	358	8.03
Biggsville	390	9.24
Dundee	2,797	9.25
Fox Lake	400	7.94
Lake Bluff	874	6.82
Lake Forest	4,061	11.36
Lake Villa	342	7.67
Ransom	389	5.15
Round Lake	300 (182)	7.92
Wauconda	350	5.90
Winfield	300(121)	13.33
Wood River	300(84)	16.43
Yorkville	442	6.56
INDIANA—		
Connersville	8,188	6.65
Culver	990	5.25
Ft. Wayne	76,183	5.986
Huntington	10,880	5.26
Leesburg	407	7.04
Kendallville	5,781	5.33
Rome City	436	6.25
Wabash	8,730	6.41

Agency.	Population.*	Per Capita Sale.
IOWA—		
Audubon	2,084	6.98
Bayard	706	5.09
Chapin	300(275)	5.95
Clarksville	965	7.09
Dixon	300(219)	5.37
Geneva	300(205)	13.00
Gilbert	300(252)	5.66
Hansell	300(150)	8.76
Kimballton	350	30.98
Kirkman	300(198)	13.14
Larchwood	476	5.28
Oakdale	300(186)	12.74
Ottumwa	22,437	6.62
Renwick	483	8.69
Somers	300(178)	8.81
Volga	456	6.08
Wellman	839	5.29
MAINE—		
Gardiner	5,192	5.189
MARYLAND—		
Bethesda	300	8.98
Chevy Chase	300	9.17
Gaithersburg	674	6.97
Sandy Spring	300	11.83
MICHIGAN—		
Ann Arbor	15,011	8.86
Beaverton	418	5.50
Caledonia	419	5.06
Casnovia	327	5.09
Grandville	820	7.91
Iron Mountain	9,200	5.03
Rockford	926	7.12
Wakefield	415	8.07
MINNESOTA—		
Albert Lea	7,256	8.308
Alexandria	3,202	7.977
Arlington	746	8.902
Beardsley	501	13.512
Benson	1,773	7.072
Blooming Prairie	853	13.982
Brewster	359	16.908
Canton	366	5.256
Ceylon	330	6.59
Clarkfield	707	7.86
Clinton	520	11.638
Cokato	739	11.485
Comfrey	300(238)	10.2
Deer Creek	337	5.356
Echo	490	9.275
Elgin	311	12.861
Elmore	714	6.212
Fairmont	2,907	5.512
Fosston	1,208	6.881
Franklin	439	7.289
Gibbon	525	10.219
Goodhue	513	12.762
Grove City	373	16.986
Hector	1,000	6.51
Henderson	658	7.01
Hinckley	807	14.894
Hopkins	1,648	5.14
Ivanhoe	484	7.438
Kasson	819	8.004
Kenyon	1,259	8.684
Lake Park	847	9.855
Lester Prairie	421	14.251
Lyle	592	5.815
Mahnomen	796	12.562
Medford	300(225)	10.07
Milaca	1,102	5.145
Moose Lake	634	8.094
Nicollet	343	5.102
North Branch	300(285)	13.36
Norwood	536	6.666
Ortonville	1,905	6.299
Parkers Prairie	383	6.84
Pine River	329	5.547
Robbinsdale	919	6.667
St. Charles	1,068	6.422
Sherburn	766	16.707
Spring Grove	701	8.557
Stewart	415	8.024
Taylors Falls	403	7.821
Thief River Falls	4,905	7.027
Tower	1,051	5.946
Tracy	1,854	6.094
Waseca	3,023	9.181
Welcome	539	22.515
Westbrook	429	5.36
Worthington	2,384	13.366
MISSOURI—		
Dalton	300(285)	5.69
Dearborn	456	5.23
Forsyth	300(176)	5.78
Graham	357	5.361
Mt. Vernon	1,133	6.402
Rocheport	334	7.775
MONTANA—		
Absarokee	300(170)	5.17
Broadview	310	25.5
Glasgow	1,886	7.15
Lewistown	3,683	6.06
Roundup	836	5.9
Saco	659	5.8
Sidney	573	11.4
Wisdom	300(122)	8.33
NEBRASKA—		
Arnold	375	6.66
Morrill	400	5.00
NEW JERSEY—		
Bloomfield and Glen Ridge	21,459	5.5
Bound Brook	5,152	5.8
Englewood	11,313	7.88
Morristown	13,111	10.57
Oranges	92,262	5.24
Princeton	5,678	6.1
Rahway	9,638	6.76
Summit	9,136	5.7
NEW YORK—		
Roxbury	418	10.69
Aurora	396	10.11
Curtis	300	7.70
Patterson	485	7.45
Otego	579	6.78
Central Valley	425	6.01
Morris	466	5.08
Cold Spring	935	10.54
Cherry Valley	762	10.47
Margaretville	648	9.29
Edmeston	749	5.09
Richfield Springs	1,623	8.67
Unadilla	1,125	5.17
Clifton Springs	1,664	5.10
Delhi	1,743	5.02
Larchmont	2,060	18.88
Pelham	1 811	13.87
Tarrytown	5,752	9.92
Saranac Lake	4,983	8.26
Medina	6,079	6.98
Waterford Village	3,047	6.22
Penn Yan	4,725	6.14
Waverly	5,119	5.87
Bainbridge	1,201	5.83
Palmyra	2,469	5.64
Freeport	7,463	5.53
Cobleskill	2,362	5.04
Ithaca	17,160	9.53
Corning	12,887	7.98
White Plains	19,992	7.13
Norwich	8,342	6.99
Johnstown	10,688	6.05
Portchester	15,129	5.60
Glens Falls	16,325	5.52
Salamanca	8,370	5.14
Elmira	40,709	7.61
Poughkeepsie	33,723	5.55
Watertown	26,895	5.58
Troy	75,209	6.28
OHIO—		
Bridgeport	3,980	16.110
Elyria	18,618	8.536
Kenton	7,394	5.906
McConnellsville	1,834	6.094
Malta (Morgan Co.)	900	5.28
Marysville	3,907	6.616
New Philadelphia	10,006	8.438
Painesville	5,800	5.434
Rossford	450	6.488
OREGON—		
Milwaukie	860	7.51
Wasco	426	7.4
PENNSYLVANIA—		
Bethlehem	38,349	5.335
Coraopolis	6,948	5.20
Frackville	3,447	5.72
Franklin	11,300	6.9
Greensburg	16,368	5.1
Hershey	837	78.615
Homestead	22,466	8.05
Oakmont	4,135	7.80
Pinegrove	1,520	5.29
Sewickley	5,351	16.63
Sharon	23,000	5.22
Thornburg	300	30.06
Vandergrift	5,007	5.
RHODE ISLAND—		
Barrington	3,280	14.050
E. Greenwich	3,650	7.79
VERMONT—		
Vergennes	1,483	5.55
WEST VIRGINIA—		
Beckley	2,161	5.243
Charleston	29,941	5.468
Grantsville	325	5.230
WISCONSIN—		
Burlington	3,643	10.9
Clintonville	1,806	7.0
Colfax	701	10.5
Elk Mound	302	7.3
Ellsworth	976	16.1
Galesville	1,047	13.3
Hartford	3,830	6.4
Madison	30,699	7.4
Marshfield	6,124	6.8
Mineral Point	2,966	5.0
Monroe	4,713	5.5
Reeseville	377	5.7
Ripon	3,627	9.1
River Falls	2,079	15.630
Stanley	2,856	5.2
Tomah	3,783	5.1
Whitewater	3,117	6.5
WYOMING—		
Basin	724	5.30
Buffalo	1,238	6.54
Casper	4,012	8.48
Cody	1,028	8.59
Gillette	502	10.27
Greybull	419	5.56
Laramie	4,928	5.01
Newcastle	647	5.97
Riverton	798	10.89
Shoshoni	300(277)	8.20
Sundance	339	11.40
Thermopolis	1,184	5.58
Torrington	440	9.83
Wheatland	805	6.36
Worland-Neiber	600	10.15

* NOTE—In awarding honors and pennants no populations of less than 300 are considered, and all populations less than that amount are reckoned as 300. Figures in parenthesis indicate actual populations.

Using the Smith-Lever Law

At the request of the editor of the *Bulletin*, Miss Elizabeth Kelley of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, has contributed an interesting statement showing how the Smith-Lever law is being utilized in Wisconsin for the prevention of tuberculosis. The Smith-Lever law is designed primarily to teach agricultural matters and home economics in rural districts. The money is appropriated in the form of subsidies from the Federal Government to agricultural colleges. Several States have been quick to recognize that these workers who go into the homes in agricultural communities can be made to kill more than one bird with their stone, and they have therefore interpreted the program in a broad light, which seems desirable. In answer to a request asking for an explanation of such workings of the law in Wisconsin, Miss Kelley replies as follows:

"I am very much interested in having anti-tuberculosis workers understand how helpful the people working under the Smith-Lever bill can be to them. We have many agencies in this work. First, and to me almost the most important, are what we call county agents or county representatives. These are field men in agriculture in the county. They spend most of their time in visiting the farmers, and, of course, they have a chance of getting into the homes and getting closer to the people than almost any other worker in the county. These men have come to realize that the greatest waste in agriculture is poor health for the farmer and his family, and they are always very glad to do anything to better the health of the community in which they work. For example, in Wisconsin last year several of them put on baby week campaigns, and more expect to do so this year. If your workers would get to know these men I am sure they would find it very profitable, because these men hold meetings through their counties, and I am sure they would be glad to put on a health feature at these meetings. In some of the States there are also women county agents or representatives.

"In the field of the home, in most of the States we hold week schools, at which we take up the problems of food, shelter, clothing and health of the family. Many of the States do not have a health worker for these week schools and if your field agents are the type of men and women that our Mr. Werle and Miss Downs and Miss Olmsted are, I am sure the extension workers would be very glad to have their help.

"In the counties where there are tuberculosis sanatoriums, if the superintendent will get in touch with the county representative I am sure he will be able to locate the tuberculosis cases more readily, and I am also sure that the county representative will be very glad to use his influence to induce the patients to make use of the hospital. In my dealing with the county people I find that they are in a way afraid of public sanatoriums and do not understand the advantage of having their relatives cared for by experts."

Sleeping and Sitting in the Open Air

Anti-tuberculosis workers whose attention has not yet been directed to the new edition of the pamphlet entitled "Sleeping and Sitting in the Open Air," should write to The National Association at once for a sample copy. This pamphlet takes the place of the well-known pamphlet entitled "Directions for Living and Sleeping in the Open Air," of which several hundred thousand copies were distributed.

The new pamphlet has 24 pages with an unusually attractive cover in two colors. Special attention has been given to the illustrations of the text. Most of them have been drawn especially for the pamphlet and all of them have been made up with the idea in mind that, if the average individual who looks at the pamphlet simply studies the pictures, he will get the gist of the subject.

Arrangements have been made for local imprinting of a limited number of copies. There will be space on the front cover for the name of any anti-tuberculosis association or board of health with the words, "Distributed By"; and on the back cover there will be room for a full page of copy taking up any particular point or appeal that may be desirable. The regular price of the pamphlet without the imprinting is $20 per thousand, or in lots of less than one thousand $2.25 per hundred. The price of the pamphlet imprinted as indicated above will be $28 in one thousand lots, $24 per thousand in two thousand lots, $22.75 per thousand in three thousand lots, $22 in four thousand lots, and $21.75 per thousand in five thousand lots. No orders for imprinting in lots of less than one thousand will be accepted at these prices.

For judicious distribution to families where there is tuberculosis, and in other ways, this pamphlet is of great service. Its attractiveness will insure a reasonably careful reading and it is the type of pamphlet, furthermore, that will not be thrown away after it has been read.

Is Your State Represented?

Enrollments for the Institute for Tuberculosis Workers are coming in rapidly and the limit of twenty-five will soon be reached. There are a good many workers, or prospective workers, in the tuberculosis field who should attend this course.

There is no other opportunity at present offered where those who wish training in tuberculosis work can get so broad and clear a view of this field in so short a time as the Institute affords. This course is both for trained workers who wish to get more information about methods and programs of tuberculosis work, and for untrained ones who need a thorough grounding in this technique.

Thus far, definite enrollments have been received from California, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and New York and Indiana. If your state is not represented, Mr. State Secretary, it will pay you to see that it is.

Have You Subscribed?

Before the first issue of *The American Review of Tuberculosis*, the National Association's new medical journal, was published, over 550 subscribers had been enrolled. Since the first number has been out the comments have been unusually favorable and the number of subscriptions is daily increasing. Have you subscribed? For those who have not fully appreciated the character of the contents of the *Review* the following list of articles published in the March number, and to be published in future numbers, will be of particular interest:

CONTENTS OF MARCH NUMBER.

"The Classification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Walter L Rathbun, Otisville, N. Y.

"Chronic Non-tuberculous Lung Infection," Albert H. Garvin, H. W. Lyall and M. Morita, Ray Brook, N. Y.

"Serological Studies in Tuberculosis," S. A. Petroff, Trudeau, N. Y.

CONTENTS OF APRIL NUMBER.

"The Prognosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Infancy," T. C. Hempelmann, St. Louis, Mo.

"A Case of Recurrent Pneumothorax," M. I. Marshak and Joseph W. Craighead, Edgewater, Colo.

"A Group Study of Tuberculosis Under Different Climate Conditions," Walter C. Klotz, Los Angeles, Cal.

"The Nature of Resistance to Tuberculosis," A. K. Krause, Baltimore, Md.

TITLES OF PAPERS TO APPEAR IN LATER NUMBERS.

"What Massachusetts Is Doing to Prevent and Control Tuberculosis," John B. Hawes II., Boston, Mass.

"A Case of Intrathoracic Cyst with Calcified Wall," George J. Heuer, Baltimore, Md.

"The Complement Fixation Test in Tuberculosis with Besredka's Antigen," J. Bronfenbrenner, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Renal Function in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Elmer H. Funk, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Experimental Investigations of Tuberculosis Peritonitis and the Effects of Pneumoperitoneum," R. G. Peschman and H. J. Corper, Chicago, Ill.

"The Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Louis V. Hamman, Baltimore, Md.

The subscription price of the *Review* is $2 to members of the National Association. To non-members of the Association the subscription price is $3. In clubs of five or more the non-member rate will be reduced to $2.25.

Have you subscribed?

American Sanatorium Association

(*Concluded from p. 1*)

losis," Charles F. Rockhill, M. D., Cincinnati, O.

2. "A Study of Lung Pathology in the Light of Differences of Density," H Kennon Dunham, M. D., Cincinnati, O.

3. "Complement Fixation in Tuberculosis."

A luncheon will be served at the Business Men's Club at 1 o'clock. Further information may be secured from Dr. Edward F. McSweeney, Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.

The Value of Newspaper Publicity

The December issue of *The Breeze*, the monthly bulletin of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, contains an article on "The Value of Newspaper Publicity for Anti-Tuberculosis Societies," which is worthy of consideration by all state and local associations. The article is as follows:

There is no publicity so far reaching and effective for a given amount of thought and time and money, as newspaper publicity.

The newspaper goes into the home. It is read about the fireside on winter evenings and on the porch in summer. The number of families in a given community that do not take their home paper or a daily published in a nearby city, or both, is so small as to be hardly worth considering.

It follows, therefore, since the newspaper is widely and, as a usual thing, carefully read, that whatever appears in its columns, whether it is news or display advertising, reaches the people of any given community.

The development of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in any community or state is of news value. The history of the world is not merely the history of things financial, or of things commercial. It is not merely a recital of the growth of business or the development of real estate. In the history of a nation or a state or a city or a town is written the development of things which tend to improve the health of the people.

Newspaper men, knowing this, are glad to record as news the plans and the works of anti-tuberculosis organizations and committees. They consider the news of our organizations of as much news value as the news of other organizations.

They will often use what are known as "feature stories" which have what is called in the newspaper game "human interest." Little stories which anti-tuberculosis workers run across nearly every day, something with a sob or a smile, this is "human interest." It dosn't need to be exceptional. Anything that interests you is pretty sure to interest others, and consequently is to be regarded as having a news value.

In that long and elastic list of citizens known as "public spirited," newspaper men, and particularly owners and editors of newspapers, are to be placed near the top. Few newspaper men achieve wealth, but all of them, with very, very few exceptions, achieve something far greater, and that is—the credit for being helpful to their fellow men.

Because our fight to stamp out tuberculosis is a fight for the betterment of humanity, anti-tuberculosis workers find in the newspaper offices friends who will help them in their work. Editors and reporters know better than nearly anyone else not directly connected with us the value of the work we are doing. And to help us get our message into the homes of the people, they give us space in their news columns more freely than they do to campaigns not so firmly anl vitally bound up with the public welfare.

Realizing this, we should exert ourselves to supply them with the material that they want. Many anti-tuberculosis workers overlook daily stories of news and feature value that would be helpful in their work if given to the press.

Sectional Conferences

Six sectional conferences will be held next fall in October and November, meeting as follows: The New England Conference in Rutland, Vt., October 4 and 5; the North Atlantic Conference in Baltimore, Md., October 18 and 19; the Southern in Chattanooga, Tenn., November 9 and 10; the Mississippi Valley in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., October 8, 9 and 10; the Northwestern in Portland, Ore., October 15 and 16; and the Southwestern States at the Grand Canyon of Arizona, October 22 and 23.

The Continuation Committee in charge of the New England Conference are: William A. Viall, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Walter R. Steiner, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Kingsbury B. Piper, Fairfield, Me.; Dr. Robert B. Kerr, Concord, N. H.; Dr. Charles S. Caverly, Rutland, Vt., and Dr. E. O. Otis, Boston, Mass.

The Continuation Committee in charge of the North Atlantic Conference are: James Jenkins, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Charles W. Crankshaw, Newark, N. J.; Dr. Harold W. Springer, Wilmington, Del.; Dr. George M. Kober, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. H. R. M. Landis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Agnes Randolph, Richmond, Va., and Dr. Harriet B. Jones, Glendale, West. Va.

The Continuation Committee in charge of the Southern Conference are: Dr. Charles L. Minor, Asheville, N. C.; Miss Elizabeth Sumner, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. E. G. Hodgson, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. T. B. Long, Abbeville, Ala.; Dr. W. R. Rowan, Jackson, Miss.; Mrs. F. E. Jennings, Jacksonville, Fla., and Dr. Oscar Dowling, New Orleans, La. This conference will meet directly preceding the Southern Medical Association to be held at Memphis the following week.

The Central Council of the Mississippi Valley Conference are: James Minnick, Chicago, Ill., President; Dr. Robinson Bosworth, St. Paul, Minn., Secretary; A. W. Jones, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. H. E. Dearholt, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. J. Strawson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Maude Van Syckle, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. R. G. Paterson, Columbus, Ohio, and Walter D. Thurber, Chicago.

The local arrangements for the Northwestern Conference are in the hands of Mrs. Sadie Orr-Dunbar, Secretary, Oregon Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, 503 Corbett Building, Portland, Ore.

The Continuation Committee of the Southwestern States Conference are: Dr. J. Metzger, Tucson, Ariz.; Miss E. L. M. Tate, Sacramento, Cal.; Dr. Livingston Farrand, Boulder, Colo.; Mrs. J. M. Fulton, Reno, Nev.; Dr. LeRoy S. Peters, Albuquerque, N. M.; Dr. J. C. Mahr, Oklahoma City; Dr. R. B. Homan, El Paso, Texas, and Mr. William J. Deeney, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Special rates of $6.50 per individual in double room with bath, and $5 per individual in double room without bath, have been secured at the El Tovar Hotel at the Grand Canyon. Reservations for rooms should be made before October 13 through John Tombs, P. O. Box 457, Albuquerque, N. M., who is chairman of the Hotel Committee. There will also be accommodations at the Bright Angel Camp, for a limited number of people, which is only a very short distance from the El Tovar, where the rates for rooms only run from $1.25 to $1.50, meals being furnished a la carte at the Fred Harvey Café.

Suggestions for programs for these conferences will be welcomed by the Executive Office of The National Association.

(*Program concluded from page 3*)

2 P. M.

Relief problems:

(a) Relief and tuberculosis associations, Homer Folks, Secretary, State Charities Aid Association, New York City.

Discussion—George Thomas Palmer, M.D., Springfield, Ill.

(b) An adequate relief program for tuberculosis cases, Boris D. Bogen, Field Secretary National Conference of Jewish Charities in the United States.

Discussion—Seymour H. Stone, Boston, Mass.

Friday, May 11

9 A. M.

County and town problems:

(a) Rural nursing, Miss Fannie F. Clements, Superintendent, Town and County Nursing Service, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

(b) Medical examination of school children, J. N. Hurty, M.D., Secretary State Board of Health of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

(c) County sanatoria, George J. Nelbach, Assistant Secretary, State Charities Aid Association, New York City.

(d) Budget and programs, Arthur J. Strawson, Executive Secretary, Indiana Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Indianapolis, Ind.

(e) Publicity and education, E. A. Moree, Press Service Company, New York City.

New York State's Hospital Bed Record

Readers of the *Bulletin* will be interested in the table below, showing what has been accomplished in New York State (exclusive of New York City) in the provision of beds for tuberculosis since the campaign began, October 1, 1907. At that time there were only 154 beds available in two hospitals. Today, the goal of one bed for every annual death is being rapidly approximated, although over 2,000 more beds are still needed.

As will be noted from the table, 33 counties, with 81.3 per cent. of the population, in black-face type, have hospital provision available or authorized. In these 33 counties, 27 hospitals are in operation.

This table is an inspiration to anti-tuberculosis workers, showing, as it does, what can be done by consistent and steady campaigning methods.

Tuberculosis Hospital Provision in the Counties of New York State Outside of New York City

Order.	Name of County.	Population (State Census 1915).	*Av. Annual Tuberculosis Deaths (Records State Department of Health).	Hospital Beds Available.	Hospital Beds Authorized.	Total Hospital Beds Available and Authorized.	Additional Beds Needed to Meet Ratio of One Bed to One Death.	Name of County.	Order.
1	**ERIE**	567,347	703	490	300	790	...	**ERIE**	1
2	**WESTCHESTER**	321,613	368	149	200	349	19	**WESTCHESTER**	2
3	**MONROE**	315,858	370	202	30	232	138	**MONROE**	3
4	**ONONDAGA**	213,405	222	100	None	100	122	**ONONDAGA**	4
5	**ALBANY**	183,330	324	119	None	119	205	**ALBANY**	5
6	**ONEIDA**	167,331	234	100	None	100	134	**ONEIDA**	6
7	**ORANGE**	119,118	190	48	None	48	142	**ORANGE**	7
8	**NASSAU**	116,845	75	None	100	100	...	**NASSAU**	8
9	**CHAUTAUQUA**	116,787	73	None	100	100	...	**CHAUTAUQUA**	9
10	**RENSSELAER**	116,571	211	50	150	200	11	**RENSSELAER**	10
11	**NIAGARA**	108,540	78	None	100	100	...	**NIAGARA**	11
12	**SUFFOLK**	105,733	188	46	None	46	142	**SUFFOLK**	12
13	**SCHENECTADY**	98,625	99	72	32	104	...	**SCHENECTADY**	13
14	**DUTCHESS**	91,704	158	100	None	100	58	**DUTCHESS**	14
15	**BROOME**	90,641	89	17	None	17	72	**BROOME**	15
16	St. Lawrence	90,291	84	None	None	None	84	St. Lawrence	16
17	**ULSTER**	85,367	129	22	None	22	107	**ULSTER**	17
18	**STEUBEN**	83,630	52	None	30	30	22	**STEUBEN**	18
19	**JEFFERSON**	81,149	56	40	None	40	16	**JEFFERSON**	19
20	**OSWEGO**	75,929	56	45	None	45	11	**OSWEGO**	20
21	**CATTARAUGUS**	71,443	43	22	None	22	21	**CATTARAUGUS**	21
22	**SARATOGA**	71,190	67	34	None	34	33	**SARATOGA**	22
23	**CAYUGA**	65,741	57	31	None	31	26	**CAYUGA**	23
24	**HERKIMER**	64,112	62	None	25	25	37	**HERKIMER**	24
25	**MONTGOMERY**	61,030	66	26	26	52	15	**MONTGOMERY**	25
26	**CHEMUNG**	58,977	53	None	30	30	23	**CHEMUNG**	26
27	**ONTARIO**	54,625	38	30	None	30	8	**ONTARIO**	27
28	Wayne	54,306	28	None	None	None	28	Wayne	28
29	Otsego	48,534	29	None	None	None	29	Otsego	29
30	Clinton	47,561	53	None	None	None	53	Clinton	30
31	Washington	46,933	36	None	None	None	36	Washington	31
32	**ROCKLAND**	46,913	54	None	50	50	4	**ROCKLAND**	32
33	Franklin	46,181	**175	None	None	None	***56	Franklin	33
34	Delaware	45,995	26	None	None	None	26	Delaware	34
35	**FULTON**	45,626	39	26	None	26	13	**FULTON**	35
36	Columbia	44,111	44	None	None	None	44	Columbia	36
37	Madison	41,742	29	None	None	None	29	Madison	37
38	Genesee	40,707	26	None	None	None	26	Genesee	38
39	Allegany	40,216	15	None	None	None	15	Allegany	39
40	**LIVINGSTON**	39,887	43	None	30	30	13	**LIVINGSTON**	40
41	Sullivan	38,189	**180	None	None	None	***46	Sullivan	41
42	**CHENANGO**	36,648	21	None	20	20	1	**CHENANGO**	42
43	**TOMPKINS**	36,535	24	30	None	30	...	**TOMPKINS**	43
44	Orleans	33,919	25	None	None	None	25	Orleans	44
45	Wyoming	33,028	16	None	None	None	16	Wyoming	45
46	**WARREN**	32,977	34	None	40	40	...	**WARREN**	46
47	Essex	32,461	67	None	None	None	67	Essex	47
48	Greene	30,091	38	None	None	None	38	Greene	48
49	Cortland	30,074	18	None	None	None	18	Cortland	49
50	**LEWIS**	25,947	18	None	16	16	2	**LEWIS**	50
51	Tioga	25,549	16	None	None	None	16	Tioga	51
52	Seneca	23,249	51	None	None	None	51	Seneca	52
53	Schoharie	23,016	16	None	None	None	16	Schoharie	53
54	Yates	18,841	12	None	None	None	12	Yates	54
55	Schuyler	13,954	9	None	None	None	9	Schuyler	55
56	Putnam	12,767	13	None	None	None	13	Putnam	56
57	Hamilton	4,491	4	None	None	None	4	Hamilton	57
	TOTAL	4,637,380	5,304	1,799	1,279	3,078	2,151	**TOTAL**	

*In the case of each county, the average annual number of deaths is based upon the mortality for the 5 yr. period 1912-1916 inclusive; 1912 and 1913 pulmonary tuberculosis, 1914, 1915, 1916 pulmonary and acute miliary tuberculosis.

**Extraordinarily high mortality figures due to deaths of non-resident cases at health resorts.

***Estimated on basis of death rate from pulmonary and acute miliary tuberculosis for the state outside of New York City—121.5 per 100,000 population.